

## Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 25, 1880.

## Bayard's Availability.

The New York Sun has procured and republished a speech said to have been delivered by Senator Bayard, then a young man, on the village green of Dover in his native state on June 27, 1861, in which he favored letting the Southern states secede in peace and in which he is reported to have said: "Why, then may not two American confederacies exist side by side, without conflict, each emulating the other in the progress of civilization?" and "I believe solemnly, that the war inaugurated by Abraham Lincoln and his cabinet is worse than fruitless, that it will prove more disastrous to the North than to the South, and never will accomplish its professed objects." The Sun thinks that the revival of such sentiments, expressed at that period by Senator Bayard, would make him an unpopular and unavailable candidate and render his election impossible. The Philadelphia Times, which only recently manifested a disposition to "boom" for Bayard, republishes the speech to-day and editorial comments on it as the "fatal weakness in Bayard's armor," concluding with the Sun that, however able and honest and worthy Mr. Bayard is, no man who expressed the anti-war views attributed to him can secure enough of the doubtful Northern states to command success as a Democratic presidential candidate.

These newspapers represent a large portion of the independent political sentiments of their respective states—the most populous two in the electoral college and each having its share of independent voters. Neither the Times nor the Sun has expressed any very positive preference for president; the Sun has manifested a slight inclination toward Tilden and the Times is quite as much indisposed to him. Their present attitude must reasonably be taken therefore as an index to the feelings of many persons who, if not in active sympathy with the Democratic party nor a part of its organization, yet hope to see it win by adopting popular ideas and available candidates. Besides the sentiment that it is adverse to Mr. Bayard on account of his "war record," it is known that Mr. Tilden is actively hostile to him on account of his support of the electoral commission. All these present features of the campaign, inimical to Mr. Bayard, only go to show the likelihood of each of the more prominent candidates arraying against himself influences potent enough to accomplish his defeat. The nearer the convention approaches the more certain this appears; and though of 121 Democrats, casually met on the street here in Lancaster, each can readily tell our local editor his choice for president, they may find that none of them has named the Democratic candidate, and that when the convention names him he will be as heartily supported by each of them as his own first choice.

## The Democratic State Convention.

The Harrisburg Patriot is much disturbed because Chairman Miller does not call the state committee together to fix the time for holding the state convention. It would have been premature to do so until the time of meeting of the national convention had been fixed. Now the committee may properly be assembled, although it is not a matter of great importance that it should meet at once, since it is of no great consequence when the state convention be called, so that it meets before June 22, and late enough to give every county plenty of time to select its delegates. Politicians always get into a great row over the time and place of convention meetings, and discuss the pros and cons as though the question was of vital importance; which it certainly is not. On general principles it may be said that late conventions are best, since they take the sense of the people at the latest moment and save the worry of a protracted campaign and concentrate the energy of the political movement. To move deliberately in the selection of candidates and the promulgation of principles and to await the enemy's disclosure of his hand is generally wise. But the matter has not that great importance customarily attached to it. It is considered a momentous question in Pennsylvania probably, by state committees, because it is about all they are ever called upon to consider. In a long observation of these committees we find their duties to be generally confined to meeting once, organizing and directing the chairman to run the machine as he thinks best, and meeting a second time to select the time and place for the next convention.

GEN. BUTLER makes a point against the admission of the present strength of Massachusetts in the electoral college, which, if made against any Southern state, we are very sure would be regarded as quite formidable by our political opponents. According to Butler the reading and writing statutory qualification of voters in that state excludes 130,000 men from the polls who are otherwise qualified voters; and therefore under the late amendments to the federal constitution its representation in Congress and in the electoral college must be cut down about three votes. If South Carolina or Georgia or Alabama had such a statute, tens of thousands of negro voters would be disfranchised and there would be an eager clamor for an according reduction of their representation. The power of Massachusetts in electing a president must be graduated to her voting population, and she has no right to count anybody in getting congressmen whom she does not count on election day; but it will surprise a great many people to hear General Butler's statement that Massachusetts has 130,000 male adults who cannot read and write.

MR. CONKLIN having his state in hand about as completely as Cameron had his, the query in the latter case like the former, becomes interesting: "What will he do with it?" Being much the same order of men in their love of political dictation, it is easily predicted that Conkling will do just as Cameron did. Not having to ask any quarter he will

give none. Had he even less desire than he has to cast New York's vote for Grant he would seek to demonstrate his ability to do it. He has given out that it was to be thus cast, and he has two-thirds of the convention under his control. Consequently it is almost certain that New York will declare for Grant, appoint a delegation to cast its vote for him, put the collar on it and let Mr. Conkling carry the key to Chicago.

It has been over a year since John Merringer was first elected constable of the Seventh ward, as the count showed, by one majority. His opponent contested the election and after a long and wearisome investigation the testimony finally concluded and Judge Patterson took the papers to decide the case. After a very long wait he passed upon the legal questions raised and decided certain votes illegal, and the commissioners were ordered to examine these tainted ballots and discover for which candidate they were cast, so that the legal result could be ascertained and proclaimed. On Thursday, Jan. 29, the commissioners did this and promptly reported their finding to the court, nearly a month ago, by which Merringer's majority would be increased from one to sixteen, at least, possibly to twenty. As Merringer was a candidate for re-election, and was opposed by Erisman, he and the people of his ward had a right to his judicial vindication, at latest by election day, Tuesday February 17. Thus far it has not been given and the interested public have a right to call it "time."

## PERSONAL.

EX-SENATOR SIMON CAMERON has left Jacksonville, Fla., for home.

KING HUBBERT gave a banquet in Rome last night in honor of Professor Nordenskiöld.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON has served his government in Washington twelve years.

J. WARREN CONRAD, managing editor of the Reading Eagle, is attending court here—a witness in the Huber poisoning case—and is "taking a shly" at Lancaster times in general.

Secretary EVARTS made the address at the commemoration of the founding of Johns Hopkins university in Baltimore on Monday night, and Sidney Lanier read an original ode.

M. JULES FAYE has not left a fortune as considerable as might have been expected, judging from his renown as an advocate and the high positions he filled. Each of his three children will have about \$30,000.

General BOYSTON has received the following letter from Judge Advocate Barr: "I am directed by the secretary of war to furnish you with the following copy of an endorsement upon the charge preferred by you against General W. T. Sherman, viz: 'The president directs that a court martial in this case be not allowed, inasmuch as the civil courts afford an ample remedy for the acts complained of.'"

"By the way," remarked BEN BUTLER to a reporter of the St. Louis Times the other day, "Mr. Lincoln did me the honor to ask me to take the second place on the ticket with him in 1864. I replied that I was only about forty years old and did not desire to shut myself up in the sarcophagus of the Senate desk. I also jocularly, but most prophetically, avowed that I would accept his offer provided he would give bonds to die three months after his inauguration. The joke came back to me with intense sadness."

The Cincinnati society celebrated the 148th anniversary of Washington's birthday at Delmonico's on Monday evening. A very large attendance of the descendants of the officers of the Revolutionary war were present, and, after one of the usual collations, toasts were answered by letters from Secretary Evarts, Governor Cornell, Mayor Cooper, and speeches by General Hancock, Commodore Nicholson, Wm. H. Crosby and Gen. Cochrane. Ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish being in Washington, Major Wm. G. Popham presided, and Mr. John Schuyler, the secretary, read the letters.

On the 19th instant General GRANT visited the Hacienda Rincon Grande, in the vicinity of Orizaba, where, after what the dispatch which announces the event describes as a "fine breakfast," he witnessed the sport called tilling the bull. The sport is said to have been very spirited, and the general was so well pleased that he specially complimented one of the sportsmen—for teaching him the trick, possibly. This is of interest to the political bulls who are threatening to smash things in the Republican china-shop in event of the third term boom continuing its boom.

It is AMBROSE POWNELL, he of Christiana, who thus writes to the Tribune about the presidency: "First, Blaine, for the reason of his being the choice of our Republicans. The Grant men would support Blaine, while on the other hand the Greeley element would not vote for Grant. Grant is my individual choice; the greatest general and the best representative of an American citizen, admitted to be such by all, both at home and abroad; then why not make him president again? No dark horse this time. I want no better than the steady, steady and tried old leader U. S. Grant."

Concerning England's two great Catholics: London World:—"NEWMAN will live in the national memory, not only as a theologian, but as a writer who has made the English language a more varied, subtle and sympathetic instrument than almost any other single master of prose." Edmund Yates says: "In the case of Cardinal MANNING exemplary blamelessness of life is united with indefatigable public activity. That impressive and aetive presence, with the face whose sharp outline takes us back into the Middle Ages, is well known on every platform on which social improvements are advocated, and is a power with the English public."

## Elegant Extracts.

Many adjectives and long-winded sentences \* \* \* the character of a natty cur eager for something to eat, the case with the half starved Democrats of the day \* \* \* namby-pamby stuff \* \* \* Black and his hounds know it. \* \* \* The copperhead contributor of the Review, and the Democratic newspapers of the North. \* \* \* It is their dirty work to traduce the soldier. \* \* \* The old man was beside himself, \* \* \* tantrums of excitability.

## MINOR TOPICS.

PRESIDENT MCCOCH says that Princeton means to put an end to the gross personal attacks which have occasionally found a place in some of the speeches on class day, and this without stopping class day, or its wit and fun.

This is the talk from New York: "Third term convention; Cameron's methods in Harrisburg to be followed in Utica; Schemes to stifle the voice of the minority in the choice of delegates to Chicago; A solid Grant delegation to be chosen at all hazards."

The mistake that the editor of the North American Review makes is in not engaging the editor of the Examiner to give him an article. Being a versatile genius, he could easily find a theme appropriate for its pages, and, being a classical writer, who draws from a well of pure English undefiled, a paper from him would command wide attention.

The Philadelphia Times thinks that if the New York Tribune had paid a little less attention to polling Pennsylvania and a little more to canvassing New York on the Grant question, it might have done something to help its candidate on towards a presidential nomination. If the Tribune's foresight were equal to its hindsight it would be of more consequence in politics.

MCKEE RANKIN, the actor, has begun a suit in Chicago to recover \$200 from a former agent. He says that when "The Danites" was first acted in that city, the agent told him it would be necessary to bribe the critics of the Inter-Ocean, Tribune and Times. He seems to have made no objection to such a proceeding, and provided the \$200 for the purpose; but he has since learned that the agent was fooling him, and now he wants the money back.

DEAN STANLEY yesterday received an address with 3,000 signatures and gave audience to a deputation protesting against the proposed erection of a monument in Westminster abbey to the memory of the late prince imperial. Dean Stanley refused to alter his decision in the matter and said if he were to give way in this instance it would open the door for complaints from every party against the honors to rivals. Relative to the supposed feeling in America against the erection of the monument he said that doubtless if the Orleans princes had fallen in the war of secession their graves would have been heaped with all the honors the United States could bestow.

WASHINGTON dispatch to N. Y. Evening Post: "There is quite a noticeable Hancock set to the current of opinion. A correspondent who has talked with fourteen Southern senators, tells me that they almost unanimously favor Hancock's claims. Speaker Randall's sudden change from Chicago to Cincinnati gives rise to considerable speculation. It is said that it means a virtual retirement of Mr. Tilden in favor of General Hancock or Mr. Jewett. The selection of Cincinnati is regarded as favorable to Jewett, who is from Ohio, and represented a district of that state in Congress before taking the presidency of the Erie road."

HON. E. B. WASHBURN says of his recent announcement: "I wrote a private letter to Senator Logan in reference to other matters, and incidentally stated therein that I was not a candidate for president of the United States or governor of Illinois, and I might have added that I was not a candidate for justice of the peace. The allusion to my ill health is a fiction of the reporter, as I was never healthier than at present." Mr. Washburn wants the Chicago convention to "make no mistake about" his physical condition, in case the delegates are put about for a candidate, and doesn't propose to allow himself to be smothered by a malicious reporter in that style just yet.

QUITE A SCENE occurred on the floor of the House yesterday between Speaker Randall and Representative Reagan, of Texas, growing out of a statement made by Mr. Reagan and published, that the former had packed the committee on commerce to defeat the inter-state commerce bill. The speaker left the chair and denounced the assertion as false, and claimed that the committee was made up in the interest of the commerce of the country, and every member was from a district bordering on the sea-coast, lake shore, or navigable streams. Mr. Reagan, while he reiterated his statement, did not impute to the speaker any improper motives. Other members lectured Mr. Reagan for his terms.

## TURBULENT STUDENTS.

Disgraceful scenes at a Female Musical Performance—City is an Uproar.

In Ithaca, N. Y. the Mme. Restel female minstrels gave an entertainment at Wilgus hall and about two hundred students, who were in attendance, contrived to break it up. During the first part of the performance the shouting, cat calls and horn blasts grew so fierce that the manager was compelled to ring down the curtain, but on the protestation of the students that they would thereafter remain quiet the curtain was raised and the performance resumed. When the last piece—"Pinafore"—burlesque—was attempted the noise became so loud that the singers could not be heard, the whole mass of students joining and singing a Cornell version of "Pinafore" at the tops of their voices. The town roughs who formed a large portion of the audience, became angry at the proceedings and commenced an assault on the students. Chairs and benches were broken, eyes were blackened and heads pummeled, and to add to the confusion the gas was extinguished. A rush was then made for the street, and the fighting continued. The police arrested a freshman named Whitney, and after a severe struggle took him to the lockup. Several attempts were made by the students to rescue him, but each time they were prevented by the policemen and young men of the town. After considerable wrangling a trial was held. The freshman was fined \$50, and on President Russell becoming surety for the fine the offender was borne off in triumph by the students. Until a late hour at night occasionally fights occurred between townsmen and gowsmen, a great many sore heads and bleeding noses resulting therefrom. Three or four students were carried off insensible or bleeding, and a great number of both parties were badly hurt with clubs, although no one was fatally injured. It is thought that the matter will not end here, as both sides are thirsting for revenge, and it is fair to presume that the warring will continue for some time.

## The Democratic National Convention.

The executive committee of the National Democratic committee met yesterday at the Arlington hotel with a full attendance, Hon. Wm. H. Barnum in the chair, and issued the following call:

The National Democratic committee having met in the city of Washington on the 23d of February, 1880, and has appointed Tuesday, the 23d day of June next, as the time, and chosen the city of Cincinnati as the place of holding the National Democratic convention. Each state is entitled to a representation therein equal to a double number of its senators and representatives in the Congress of the United States. All Democratic, Conservative, and other citizens of the United States irrespective of past political associations or differences, who can unite with us in an effort for a pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordally invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention. At the last national Democratic convention in St. Louis, in 1876, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the states be requested to instruct their delegates to the national Democratic convention to be held in 1880, whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule longer in force in the national convention, and that the national committee insert such request in the call for the next convention."

Wm. H. BARNUM (Comm.), Chairman.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE (Chairman), Secretary.

The committee then voted to adjourn to meet at the Grand hotel, Cincinnati, on Thursday, the 13th day of March next. The committee of nine appointed by the national committee held a meeting at the Arlington hotel and organized by the section of John G. Thompson, of Ohio, as chairman, and Frederick O. Prince, of Iowa, as secretary. All the members were present. The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That Col. A. A. Harris, Gen. H. B. Banning, Benj. Robinson, Col. C. W. Woolley, John F. Follett, Alexander C. Johnson, and L. C. Johnson, be and they constituted the resident committee, of the city of Cincinnati, under the national executive committee, and are authorized to make all the needful local provisions and such necessary arrangements as shall be required for the convenience of the convention to be held in that city on the 23d of June, 1880."

The committee then adjourned to meet at the Grand hotel, Cincinnati, Thursday, June 17.

## The Interest in the New Bible.

From a paper by Dr. Holland in Scribner for March we take these paragraphs: "We recently attended a parlor meeting of the American revisers, at the house of Hon. William E. Dodge, in New York, during which we became aware of what seemed to us the ignorance of these revisers touching the tremendous public interest that gathers around the work they have done, and are to do. It seemed to us that they did not understand the feeling of the public upon the matter at all; that they did not appreciate the interest with which the result of the work is regarded, nor the perfect confidence with which that result is awaited. It is the modesty that naturally attends true scholarship, we presume, which leads them to undervalue the work they have done, and to be ignorant of what is being said by the public in regard to it."

"We say that it seemed to us that the revisers at this meeting failed to appreciate the popular confidence with which the result of the work is awaited. We believe, from the feeling everywhere around us, that the result of this revision will be received with unquestioning confidence. The public understand that the revision will be the work of the best scholars of the country, and that it will be exercised upon a broad and catholic basis, and arriving at a result that is essentially unanimous. It is believed that these men know all there is known upon the subject which engages their attention; and the result of their work is awaited with confidence, without a question. Indeed, we doubt whether there is any divine living outside of this circle of men, who can publicly undertake to criticize their work without danger to his own reputation. Of course, there will be a certain curiosity to see the result of the revised version which will be accepted doctrines and various sets. It is quite possible that certain pretexts that have been used to uphold previous old dogmas, or to instill any superstitious, will be removed. It is simply to be said that the revised version will be a new Bible, and the old Bible will be changed. Indeed, we already have this assurance from the revisers themselves. Love to God and man will remain the beginning and end of religion, and obedience to the law of God will be the record of the life and death of Christ will be changed in no essential particular, and He will still remain, what he has always been, the central figure of religion, and the source of all grace and blessing. The new Bible will be a new Bible, and the old Bible will be changed. Indeed, we already have this assurance from the revisers themselves. 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